

## RED

REDRESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of civil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right; No, not a man comes for *redress* to thee. *Shaksp.*  
Such people, as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no *redress*. *Bacon.*Grief, finding no *redress*, ferment and rages,  
Nor less than wounds immedicable,  
Ranke, and fester, and gangrene  
To black mortification. *Milton.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*  
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. *Dryden.*  
REDRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *redress*.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.The generous band,  
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd  
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomson.*To REDSEAR. *v. n.* [red and *sear*.] A term of workmen.  
If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*REDSHANK. *n. s.* [red and *shank*.]1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland.  
He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redshanks* unto Ireland, where they got footings. *Spenser.*

2. A bird.

REDSTREAK. *n. s.* [red and *streak*.]

1. An apple.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak*: some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture. *Mortimer.*

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak.

*Redstreak* he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,  
Gives Tufcan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*To REDUCE. *v. a.* [reduco, Lat. *reducere*, Fr.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!  
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shaksp.*

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just  
And equal to reduce me to my dust,  
Desirous to resign and render back  
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, reduced to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass. *Boyle.*  
His ire will quite consume us, and *reduce*  
To nothing this essential. *Milton.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.

The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to desperation. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

7. To subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme,  
Thrones, princedom, pow'rs, dominions I *reduce*. *Milton.*

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.

To have this project *reduced* to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left desert utmost hell,  
*Reduc'd* in careful watch round their metropolis. *Milton.*

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *reduce*.] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming or diminishing.  
The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*REDUCER. *n. s.* [from *reduce*.] One that reduces.They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to make their own appetites, should now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Kidney, b. ii.*

## REE

REDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce*.] Possible to be reduced.All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*Actions, that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem *reducible* to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Dunciad.*If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished *reducible* into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Conspiration.*Our damps in England are *reducible* to the suffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*REDUCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibility*, according to Helmont, into alkali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle.*REDUCTION. *n. s.* [reductio, Fr. from *reducere*, Lat.]

1. The act of reducing.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve. *Hale.*2. In arithmetic, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*REDUCTIVE. *adj.* [reductif, Fr. *reducere*, Lat.] Having the power of reducing.Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*REDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive*.] By reduction; by consequence.If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively*. *Hammond.*Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet so *reductively*; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection. *L'Estrange's Fables.*REDUNDANCE. *n. s.* [redundantia, Lat. from *reducere*, Lat.]REDUNDANCY. *s.* perfluity; superabundance.The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist and sanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those *redundancies* of good, that he is possessed of. *South.*I shall show our poets *redundance* of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions. *Garth.*Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*. *Addison.*REDUNDANT. *adj.* [redundans, Latin.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

His head,  
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect  
Amidst his circling spires, that on the crest  
Floated *redundant*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not encrease fat so much as flesh. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Uling more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watson.*REDUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.To REDUPLICATE. *v. a.* [re and *duplicate*.] To double.REDUPLICATION. *n. s.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATIVE. *adj.* [reduplicatif, Fr. from *reduplicate*.] Double.Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. because they are men. *Watts's Logic.*REDUPLICATION. *n. s.* A bird.To REE. *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to sift.After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*To REECHO. *v. n.* [re and *echo*.] To echo back.Around we stand, a melancholy train,  
And a loud groan *reeches* from the main. *Pope.*REECHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned.Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses,  
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*The kitchen malikin pins  
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shaksp.*REED. *n. s.* [reed, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.]

1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large manured

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tured cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, thevariegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*. *Miller.*This Derceta, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,

And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden.*Her lover Cimon lay concealed in the *reeds*. *Braeme.*

2. A small pipe.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy  
With a *reed* voice. *Shaksp.*Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow.

When the Parthian turn'd his fled,  
And from the hostile camp withdrew;  
With cruel skill the backward *reed*  
He sent; and as he fled, he flew. *Prior.*REEDED. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.Where houses be *reeded*,Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the *reed*. *Tusser.*REEDEN. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Consisting of reeds.Honey in the sickly hive infuse  
Through *reed*en pipes. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*To REEDIFY. *v. a.* [reedifico, Fr. *re* and *edify*.] To rebuild;

to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Fa. Queen.*This monument five hundred years hath stood,  
Which I have sumptuously *reedified*. *Shaksp.*The Æolians, who re-peopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandys.*The house of God they first *reedified*. *Milton.*REEDLESS. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.Youths tomb'd before their parents were,  
Whom soul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*REEDY. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.The sportive flood in two divides,  
And forms with erring streams the *reedy* illes. *Blackmore.*Around th' adjoining brook,  
Now fretting o'er a rock,  
Now scarcely moving through a *reedy* pool. *Thomson.*REEK. *n. s.* [ree, Saxon: *reek*, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shaksp.*

2. [Reke, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay.

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needsprove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mortimer.*To REEK. *v. n.* [reecan, Saxon.]

1. To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

They redoubled strokes upon the foe,  
Except they meant to bathe in *reeking* wounds,  
Or memorise another Golgotha. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*To the battle came he; where he did  
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men, as if  
'Twere a perpetual spoil. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

You remember

How under my oppression I did *reek*,

When I first mov'd you.

Dying like men, though buried in your danghills,  
They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,  
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shaksp.*

I found me laid

In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun  
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton.*Love one descended from a race of tyrants,  
Whole blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword. *Smith.*Shut me in a charnel house,  
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With *reeky* thanks and yellow chapels skulls. *Shaksp.*REEL. *n. s.* [reol, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which

yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the

spindle.

It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins.*To REEL. *v. n.* [rollen, Dutch; *ragla*, Swedish.] To stagger;

to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.

Him when his mistress proud perceiv'd to fall,  
While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*,  
She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen, b. i.*—It is a *reeling* world,And I believe will never stand upright,  
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

It is amiss to sit

And keep the turn of tipping with a slave,  
To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Pf.*Grove in the dark, and to no feat confine  
Their wandring feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*

## REF

He with heavy fumes oppress'd,

*Reel'd* from the palace, and retir'd to rest. *Pope.*

Should he hide his face,

Th' extinguish'd stars would loosening *reel*Wide from their spheres. *Thomson.*REELECTION. *n. s.* [re and *election*.] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by

leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*To REENA'CT. *v. a.* [re and *enact*.] To enact anew.

The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a

law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julianlaw of concessions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*To REENFORCE. *v. a.* [re and *enforce*.] To strengthen with

new assistance.

The French have *reenforc'd* their scatter'd men. *Shaksp.*They used the stones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*The presence of a friend raises fancy, and *reenforces*reason. *Collier.*REENFORCEMENT. *n. s.* [re and *enforcement*.] Fresh assistance.

Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted

With thumblers destiny; aidless came off,

And with a sudden reinforcement struck

Coriol like a planet. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

They require a special reinforcement of sound endocrinat-

ing to let them right. *Milton.*What reinforcement we may gain from hope. *Milton.*

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of a corol-

lary. *Ward.*To REENJOY. *v. a.* [re and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a se-

cond time.

The calmness of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an ef-fect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*To REENTER. *v. a.* [re and *enter*.] To enter again; to en-

ter anew.

With opportune excursion, we may chance

*Reenter* heav'n. *Milton.*

The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence

they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*To REENTHRONE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme

To *reenthro*ne the king. *Southey.*REETRANCE. *n. s.* [re and *entrance*.] The act of entering

again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is not-

withstanding the first step of their *reentrance* into life. *Harker.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits be-

fore took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits

which demand *reentrance*. *Glavill's Scept.*REEMOUSE. *n. s.* [hrememur, Saxon.] A bat.To REESTABLISH. *v. a.* [re and *establish*.] To establish

anew.

To *reestablish* the right of lineal succession to paternal go-

vernment, is to put a man in possession of that government,

which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been banished the chris-

tian world, will be speedily *reestablished*. *Smalridge.*REESTABLISHER. *n. s.* [from *reestablish*.] One that reestab-

lishes.

REESTABLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *reestablish*.] The act of re-

establishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration.

The Jews made such a powerful effort for their *reestablish-*

ment under Barchochab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the

whole Roman empire. *Addison.*REEVE. *n. s.* [gerefa, Saxon.] A steward. Obsolete.The *reeve*, miller and cook are distinguished. *Dryden.*To REEXAMINE. *v. a.* [re and *examine*.] To examine anew.Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cause. *Hook.*To REFECT. *v. a.* [refectus, Lat.] To refresh; to restore

after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in

sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto

himself, because he is